

The THOREAU SOCIETY BULLETIN

BULLETIN 193

FALL, 1990

US ISSN 0040-6406

THE MYSTERY OF THOREAU AND THE FOX'S TAIL
by Tom Ryzewski.

[Editor's note: We are continually astounded by the varied interests in Thoreau and how ardently Thoreauvians pursue their interests. A good example is Tom Ryzewski, a teaching and research biologist of Thompson, Conn. Having a particular interest in astronomy, he has acquired a Telistar program for his computer which enables him to call up the view of the sky from any place on earth at any time, past, present, or future, and is using it to check out the celestial observations that Thoreau makes in his JOURNAL. When on December 2, 1853 Thoreau records seeing the horns of the moon being "split by a star," Ryzewski was able to prove that what Thoreau saw was not a star, but the planet Jupiter. He has also been able to recreate the sky as Thoreau saw it on July 4, 1845, his first night at Walden. And particularly interesting is his following bit of detective work solving how Thoreau could be near enough in the dusk to see the white of a fox's tail.]

In the twilight on Wednesday Nov. 25, 1857, Henry David Thoreau encountered a fox crossing the road. In the semi-darkness Thoreau was apparently close enough to distinguish the white tip of the fox's tail, yet despite being close, he makes no mention of the fox being alarmed in any way. How was it that a fox, a notably wary animal, seems to canter across the road, perhaps relatively unconcerned, while Thoreau walks nearby?

The amount of information Thoreau gives in the JOURNAL of the day is scant, but some conclusions can be drawn to solve this little problem. Thoreau writes of a clear, cold day with a strong, cold, cutting northwest wind, and a cloudless sky. This seems to indicate the very recent passage of a cold front and the presence of a high pressure cell with a strong pressure gradient creating the typical strong winds seen in New England after the passage of a cold front.

Thoreau had been watching the sunset from atop Pine Hill and was apparently walking home by the J. Potter place, which according to the Gleason map of Concord was on Pack Road. The Richardson's woods were perhaps across the road to the southwest of the Potter place. (They are not shown on the map.) The land across from Potter appears to be

The Thoreau Society, Inc., is an informal gathering of students and admirers of Henry David Thoreau. Edmund Schofield, president; Eric Parkman Smith, treas.; Walter Harding, sec.; Bradley P. Dean, asso, sec. Address communications to the secretary at 19 Oak Street, Geneseo, N.Y. 14454 (Tel. 716-243-3967). Dues: \$20; students \$10; family \$35; benefactor \$100; life \$500. Dues should be sent to the Thoreau Society, 156 Belknap St., Concord, Mass. 01742.

Hubbard's land. However the next day Thoreau is on the Richardson woodlot speaking with Ebby Hubbard, indicating perhaps that the woodlot may be part of Hubbard's lands across from Potter. Pack Road runs from north north west to south south west, azimuths of approximately 345 degrees to 165 degrees.

Calling up the night sky for Nov. 25, 1857 at approximately 1700 hours (Thoreau was on Pine Hill at sunset which was approximately 1615 hours, I have given him about 45 minutes to get to Potter's.) we find a 61% full moon at an azimuth of about 151 degrees and an elevation of 40 degrees. On a clear night this moon would be reasonably bright.

Taking this information into account and putting ourselves in the fox's place we can see why he probably was unaware of Thoreau's presence. The fox, looking along the road to the south south east in Thoreau's direction would have seen the bright moon almost directly above Thoreau's head, likely obscuring its ability to see any detail in the darkness below. Thoreau, with the moon directly behind him, could see the fox well illuminated by the moonlight enough to discern the white tip of the tail. The northwest wind would be blowing from the fox towards Thoreau preventing the fox from detecting any scent. Furthermore the sound and direction of the wind may have damped the noise of Thoreau's footsteps.

It is a reasonable conclusion then that the fox's three primary senses: sight, smell, and hearing, that it would have used to detect anyone nearby would have been hampered by the strength and the direction of the wind and the position of the moon. The fox thus was probably unaware of Thoreau's nearness.

5-14-53

I DISCOVER THOREAU by Mark Shanks

[Editor's note: This is another in our series. Why not tell us of your own discovery of Thoreau?]

My mother introduced me to Thoreau when I was fourteen years old. She said, "If you are going to act like him, you should

know something about him!" So, at her suggestion, I began reading everything I could find by or about Thoreau. The process of discovery had begun.

I made my first visit to Walden three years later, traveling 1400 miles round trip by bicycle. I still have a bottle of Walden water on my desk commemorating that first pilgrimage. The following July 4, I started out again on my bicycle and arrived just in time to attend the annual meeting. Afterward, I lingered in Concord long enough to attend a few sessions of Walter Harding's Thoreau seminar, spend the night at Walden, swim the half mile between the north and south shores, join the Thoreau Society and make a small contribution to Thoreau scholarship.

My contribution consisted of "discovering" a first edition of WALDEN dedicated to the Harvard Library by the author that was previously unknown to Walter Harding. This discovery was accomplished by convincing a Harvard University librarian that I was a seminar participant acting on instructions from Professor Harding. When recounting my discovery later that evening, I learned that the librarian and Walter Harding were well acquainted. Their acquaintance, not the power of persuasion, made my discovery possible!

Two years later, Walter Harding graciously provided me with a letter of introduction to Raymond Adams. I went to Chapel Hill and spent a wonderful afternoon with him discussing Thoreau.

Inevitably, Thoreau's interest in the Oriental classics led me to seek the wisdom he found in the BHAGAVAD GITA and VEDAS. In a letter to H.G.O. Blake dated November 20, 1849, he wrote: "Depend upon it that, rude and careless as I am, I would fain practice the yoga faithfully." Further "To some extent, and at rare intervals, even I am a yogi." Having practiced yoga faithfully now for nearly sixteen years, scientifically supplementing theoretical knowledge with direct experience of the transcendent, I am drawn even nearer to Thoreau. The process of discovery continues. After all, "It requires more than a day's devotion to know and possess the wealth of a day."



9-22-53

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We are indebted to the following for information sent in for the bulletin: W.L. Bottorff, C. Burleigh, P. Cautamessa, F. Dedmond, P. Dooley, M. Ferguson, L. Files, R. Galvin, L. Gougeon, K. Harber, R. Hatheway, E. Johnson, M. Manning, W. Mott, E. Schofield, B. Smith, R. Thompson, F. Wagner, J. Welch, and A. Zwinger. Please keep your secretary informed of items he has missed and new ones as they appear.

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9-22-53

FURTHER DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON THOREAU. (Copies of the full dissertation may be ordered from University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Mich.)

AN UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS ORDER NUMBER ADGB3-11482. 0000.
AU PRESTON-RICHARD-MCCANN
IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (O 181) PH.D. 1983, 290 PAGES.
TI THE FABRIC OF FACT: THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN LITERARY JOURNALISM (DANA, STEPHENS, MELVILLE, THOREAU, TWAIN).
SO DAI V44(01), SECA, PP170.

AB This is a story of how five American writers, pushed and pulled by the demands of the marketplace, innovated techniques of reporting that are the basic tools of American literary journalists today.

Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (*Two Years Before the Mast*), John Lloyd Stephen (*Incidents of Travel in Central America*), Herman Melville (*Types*), Henry David Thoreau (*The Maine Woods*), and Mark Twain (*Roughing It*), all experimented with structure, point-of-view, narrative voice, set-piece, time-sequence, setting, dialogue, and the portrayal of character in action, but within the realm of factual reporting.

Tom Wolfe and Truman Capote have claimed that the literary journalism they practice--what is called the "nonfiction novel"--is something new to literature. Actually, the history of literary reporting goes back to Herodotus and Thucydides. Americans, faced with a continent full of scientific wonders, have always placed a premium on the accurate survey, the "true" history. Mark Twain is in some ways a culminating figure in nineteenth century American journalism, and Roughing It is a little-explored masterpiece of imagined history.

The economics of publishing came into play. Readers wanted adventure stories they could believe; an international market grew up for this kind of writing. A large number of young American writers, faced with competition from imported English fiction, first found commercial success writing factual narratives.

9-22-53

THE SALE OF THOREAU'S GRANDMOTHER'S HOUSE,
by Walter Harding

In 1798, Thoreau's maternal grandmother, Mary Jones Dunbar, after the death of her first husband, Asa Dunbar, moved to Concord, Mass., from Keene, N.H., married Captain Jonas Minott, and settled on his farm on Virginia Road. When Minott died in 1813, she was assigned half the house as her widow's thirds and most of the rest of his possessions were sold at public auction to settle his debts. In financial difficulties, she promptly mortgaged the house to Josiah Meriam for \$129, moved into town to live at 47 Lexington Road, and apparently rented the Virginia Road house out. By 1815, still in financial difficulties, she petitioned The Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, for financial aid. The next year the Virginia Road place was advertised in the Middlesex Gazette for May 4 and May 11 to be sold at public auction:

"Notice. To be Sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the fourth day of June next, at two of the clock P.M. at the late dwelling house of Capt. Jonas Minot, late of Concord, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, by order of Court for the payment of debts, so much of the real Estate of said deceased as shall rise the sum of twelve hundred dollars. The Estate to be sold, is a part of the homestead farm of said deceased. Conditions of sale will be liberal, and made known at the time and place of sale.

Concord, (Mass.) April 25, 1816
Stephen Minot, Admin.

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Middlesex ss to Stephen Minot, of Methuen in the County of Essex, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jonas Minot, late of Concord in said County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased intestate, and all the heirs at law of said deceased, and to all other concerned in said deceased's Estate Greetings.

Whereas the said Administrator, has presented to the Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for said County of Middlesex, the third account of his administration of said deceased's Estate!

You are hereby Cited to appear before the Judge of said Court, to be holden at Concord in and for said County, on the first Tuesday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the allowance therof.

And you the said Administrator, are hereby Ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons in-

terested in said Estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days at least, previous to the said first Tuesday of June; and public notice to all other concerned therein, by causing a true copy hereof to be inserted in the newspaper called the Middlesex Gazette, printed in Concord by Bettis & Peters, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least seven days before the said first Tuesday in June.

Witness James Prescott, Esq., Judge of said Court, under his hand and seal official at Concord, the twenty-fourth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Prescott, J. Prob."

But apparently it was not sold then and her son-in-law John Thoreau, in financial difficulties himself, moved into the house with his family. It was there in July of 1817 that his son Henry was born. In March of 1818 the Thoreau's themselves moved back into town to live with Mrs. Minott again. A few months later the following advertisement appeared in the Middlesex Gazette and Advertiser for September 19, 26 and October 10 and 17. This time the house was sold and so left the family's hands:

"Administrator's Sale

"To be sold by order of Court, at public auction, on Monday the nineteenth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling-house of Capt. Jonas Minott, late of Concord, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, the whole of the real estate of the said deceased, not already sold, consisting of all the buildings and about thirty acres of land of the homestead farm, and eight acres of woodland, in the south part of Bedford, called the maple swamp. The conditions of sale will be very liberal, and made known at the sale.

Stephen Minott, Adm's
Concord, Sept. 19, 1818"



7-31-53

QUESTIONS ON EDUCATION by Phineas Allen

[Phineas Allen was Thoreau's teacher at the Concord Academy from 1828 to 1834. He resigned that year under fire after alienating the school's proprietors by a political stand, and eventually moved to Northfield, Mass., where he continued teaching. Later he published the following letter in the CONCORD FREEMAN for September 21, 1838. It is here reprinted because it gives some good insights into his teaching philosophy.]

Mr. Editor---

The following questions from the "Annuals of Education" are selected for the consideration of teachers.

Do you consider that man is what he is, in no small degree, from imitation?

Have you considered the extent of your influence in this way, on children?

Do you always wear a smiling countenance?

Do you always walk as if you felt happily

[sic]?

Are your tones of voice always mild and gentle?

Are you obliging and polite?

Are you neat in your person and dress?

Are you conscientious in the smallest matters?

Are you hypocritical--or are you just what you seem to be?

In short, are you, in all things, just what you wish your pupils to be?

Is there nothing in or about the schoolhouse which tends to benumb the moral sensibility of the pupils?

Do they see no angling, no hunting, or stoning of birds?

Is every thing arranged, within doors and without, to prevent impure associations and licentious imaginations?

Are there any religious exercises in the school?

Is prayer attended daily? Are the pupils questioned or conversed with on the religious exercises?

Are the special religious exercises in the school, in general, rather short?

Does music have a place among the religious exercises? Is its tendency on the heart favorable?

In addressing the pupils do you make much use of the imperative mood?

Is emulation in any form encouraged? Could it not be dispensed with? What is its appropriate substitute?

Will the desire of pleasing the teacher be sufficient? The desire of pleasing parents and friends? The desire of pleasing ourselves, or rather of satisfying the demands of our consciences? The desire of pleasing God? Is not the combination of all these sufficient?

Do you try to encourage virtue by rewards? Are the rewards made as general as possible? To which is the reward applied, to the degree of progress actually made, or to the amount of effort? Is it always given for good scholarship, or is it sometimes applied to good conduct?

What punishments do you use? Is privation sufficient? Privation and disgrace both? Is corporal punishment ever resorted to? Is it used for any thing but obstinacy? Does the punishment always follow immediately upon the commission of the crime, or is it sometimes found useful to defer it? What forms of corporal punishment seem to have the most salutary moral tendency?

In all your stories, lessons, inferences, precepts, examples, rewards and punishments, do you endeavor to consult the highest good of the pupil, both here and hereafter?

Do you suppose that which injures the mind or body injures also his soul, and vice versa? That in this respect, if one of the members suffer, all the members suffer with it?

Is it, therefore, your untiring effort, as a teacher, to form the whole beings, rather than mere fragments of beings?

And do you then consider, finally, that the formation of Moral Character, in its largest sense, should be the grand end and aim of all instruction and education?

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Many of the above questions on Moral Education may be considered as addressed to parents, and the committee, as well as to teachers.

Northfield, Sept. 1838 P[hineas]. A[llen].



7-24-53

GREELEY, SARTAIN, AND THOREAU. Ed. by WH

As is well known, Horace Greeley of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE often aided Thoreau in placing his literary manuscripts. The following two letters, hitherto unpublished, are printed with the kind permission of the Thoreau Collection (#6345-e), Clifton Waller Barrett Library, Manuscripts Division, Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library in Charlottesville.

John Sartain was the editor of SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, and in the previous year at Greeley's urging (although Greeley seems to have forgotten that), he had printed Thoreau's "Ktaadn" essays in five installments. Now, at Greeley's request, Thoreau had forwarded to Greeley his "Yankee in Canada" essay and some excerpts from WALDEN. Greeley in turn forwarded these to Sartain:

New York March 18, 1852.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith two articles from my friend Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord, Mass. the pupil of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose name must be familiar to you. You may never have seen his book--'A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers'--but his articles in Graham's Magazine--'Thomas Carlyle and his Writings,' Mount Katahdin and the Pine Woods of Maine--though several years back, I think cannot have escaped you. I consider him one of the best of our young writers, and have solicited these pieces from him because I want to make him better known than he is. He has more Ms. on hand, but I shall not send you more unless you ask them. If you use these, I shall expect you to pay him. If you don't want them, please preserve them and notify me, so that I can make another disposition of them. Yours
Horace Greeley.

John Sartain, Esq.

P.S. If you happen to know where a copy of 'The Dial' may be consulted, just look into it at one of Thoreau's articles--'A Winter Walk'--I don't know who could write a better one. Yrs.
H.G.

Sartain replied on March 24 offering to publish the WALDEN selections at three dollars a page but rejecting the "Yankee" articles apparently as too long. (Greeley later suggested that Thoreau break this up into smaller units and it was later partially published in PUTNAM'S.) Greeley then replied to Sartain:

New York, Mar. 26, 1852.

Dear Sir:

Yours received. Very well. Please publish Mr. Thoreau's articles as soon as convenient. I will write him for more

Yours

Horace Greeley.

J. Sartain, Esq.

Ed. S. Mag.

Thoreau did forward to Sartain some excerpts from the WALDEN manuscript. "The Iron Horse" from the "Sounds" chapter appeared in the July issue and "A Poet Buying a Farm" in the August issue. But the UNION MAGAZINE ceased circulation with that August issue and Thoreau not only was never paid by Sartain, but he lost some other manuscripts he had submitted to Sartain.



7-24-53

THE PRESIDENT'S EASY CHAIR

"Convince me that you have a seed there, and I am prepared to expect wonders," Thoreau once wrote. Could he have witnessed the origins and growth of this Society over the past half-century, surely he would not have been disappointed, for it has been a wonder of sorts: the seed, planted with great hope and faith in July 1941, a very inauspicious time indeed; the seedling, hardy, undemanding, inexorably burgeoning, faithfully nurtured for decades by Walter Harding and others; the now-maturing plant, flourishing and about to burst forth, perhaps, in one of those marvellous "mast" frenzies to which oaks and their kin are prone.

Yet for most of its life, despite its growing size, the Thoreau Society was in fact little more than a potted plant, with no opportunity to sink roots. Then, seven years ago, its opportunity came: the Thoreau Society was grafted, so to speak, upon a kindred (though younger) institution with a solid hold in the rich cultural soil of Concord. The Thoreau Society and the Thoreau Foundation were merged, and at last the Society took up permanent residence in Thoreau's hometown. And while the grafting, like most such operations, required an extra measure of attention from the Society's officers and members, especially at first, it has "taken": the Foundation's much-loved Thoreau Lyceum is now the Society's permanent headquarters.

But the Thoreau Society still needs our care.

Years ago, one of our presidents-to-be reported in a fascinating article that the surface of Walden Pond rises and then falls a total of about ten feet every three decades or so, its area first increasing to over sixty-five acres and then shrinking to less than sixty in the course of each successive thirty-year cycle.

All of Walden Woods, in fact, which is after all a part of the same Walden Eco-system of which the Pond is but one (albeit the "most beautiful and expressive") feature, experiences a related subterranean tide, its water table rising and falling, rising and falling, in unison with the Pond. Thoreau knew of this ubiquitous ebb and flow.

He describes it in WALDEN, and he saw that nearby ponds underwent exactly the same fluctuation.

At times Walden Woods can become dangerously dry, a fact that Thoreau learned to his great chagrin in 1844, when he accidentally set part of it on fire. At its ebb, the thirty-year hydrological cycle greatly intensifies the normal midsummer drought of July and August to the point that it lasts year round. When Thoreau lived in Walden Woods from 1845 to 1847 the water table was still low, for he tells us that he "watered the red huckleberry, the sand cherry and the nettle-tree, the red pine and the black ash, the white grape and the yellow violet, which might have withered else in dry seasons."

Like any institution, the Thoreau Society has endured its periods of abundance and scarcity, of stress and ease. In the aftermath of the merger, for example, we experienced a bout of scarcity and stress. Owing partly to our members' perennial generosity and partly to the deeply conscientious way in which our Treasurer Eric Parkman Smith husbanded our resources, that seems to lie behind us; for while some judicious pruning may have been necessary here, copious watering and a good dose of fertilizer were available there. Now, as we approach our double jubilee (fifty years of the Society, twenty-five of the Lyceum), we seem poised for a period of unparalleled growth and accomplishment--for one of those frenzied "mast" years, perhaps.

But for this to happen we need to secure, yet again, the enthusiastic support of our members. They, by responding generously to the Society's recent "Challenge" appeal, will plant the seeds of our future success. Then, if they wish, they may sit back and prepare "to expect wonders." Better yet, they should resolve to witness, at first-hand, some of those wonders by attending next year's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration!--Edmund Schofield.



7-24-53

W.H.HUDSON ON THOREAU . . .

W.H.Hudson, the English nature writer, was invited to attend a centenary celebration on July 12, 1917 of Thoreau's birth. The meeting was held in Caxton Hall, in London, England. Hudson was unable to attend, but sent a letter of regrets. Since it is not widely known, we reprint it here from the August, 1917, issue of the HUMANITARIAN:

"I am sorry not to be able to attend this meeting, as I should have liked to hear everything that will be said on such an occasion about that little-known and unhuman sort of person--Thoreau. He says that he searched in all literature for that quality of wildness so dear to him, and failed to find it. In like manner, I have failed to find, in all the books and articles on Thoreau which I have read, a satisfying and adequate statement or exposition of

the man and his true place in the world of mind and spirit.

"The reason of my failure, it might be said, is that I have put him too high--that my enthusiasm has spoilt my Judgment. It may be so; we are always making mistakes; nevertheless, I will stick to my belief that when his bicentenary comes round and is celebrated by our descendants in some Caxton Hall of the future; when our little R.L.Stevensons are forgotten, with all those who anatomized Thoreau in order to trace his affinities and give him his true classifications--now as a Gilbert White, now as a lesser Ralph Waldo Emerson, now a Richard Jeffries, now a somebody else--he will be regarded as simply himself, as Thoreau, one without master or mate, who was ready to follow his own genius withersoever it might lead him, even to insanity, and who was in the foremost ranks of the prophets."



5-15-53

NOTES AND QUERIES . . .

President Schofield announces his appointment of the following as members of the society's executive committee: Wesley Mott, chairman; Diana Clymer, Ronald Hoag, Joel Myerson, Robert Sattelmeyer, Harold Siegelbaum, Gibbs Smith, Elizabeth Witherell, Donald Worster, and Ann Zwinger.

The Society acknowledges with thanks the following individuals for their generous gifts to the Society's Leadership Challenge Fund: Esther Almgren, Bradley P. Dean, Lillian L. Files, Thomas Meyer, Alice B. Newell, John Phelps, Edmund A. Schofield, Phyllis L. Schofield (in memory of Edmund A. Schofield, Sr.), J. Lyndon Shanley, and Ann H. Zwinger.

The annual joint meeting of the Thoreau Society with the Modern Language Association will be held on Saturday December 29, 1990 in the Buckingham Room of the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago, with Michael Meyer presiding. Speakers will be H. Daniel Peck on "The Worlding of WALDEN and Robert Sattelmeyer on "Textual Criticism, Indeterminacy, and WALDEN." Respondent will be Stephen Donadio. Joel Myerson will conduct a session on "The Transcendentalists and Society."

With the upcoming fiftieth anniversary celebrations, it is interesting to note that there are still two charter members of the society--that is, who joined the society at its first meeting on July 12, 1941. They are Frederick T. McGill Jr. and Walter Hardig. Has anyone else been overlooked?

The Walden cabin replica at the Lyceum is in need of new roof shingles. Are there any angels who would like to help to keep it dry?

According to the CONCORD JOURNAL for May 31, 1990, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management restocks Walden Pond five to seven times a year apparently chiefly with rainbow trout which are not even natives of the area.

According to the CHRONICLE OF HIGHER ED-

UCATION for July 18, 1990, Robert Ritschel of Kansas learned from an answer to one of his exams, "Tharow was a very good book by Waldo Pond."

WGBH television in Boston is preparing a program on the interrelationships of Thoreau and his Concord friends as viewed by Louisa May Alcott.

According to the latest POOKMAN'S PRICE INDEX (Vol. 40), the following prices have recently been realized for Thoreau editions: CAPE COD with Watson illustrations, \$200; SIR WALTER RALEIGH, \$175; WALDEN first edition, \$5000, \$1000, \$1800; WALDEN 1863 edition, \$450; WALDEN Bibliophile Edition, \$775; WALDEN Limited Editions, \$550, \$500, \$400, \$350; WEEK first edition, £600; YANKEE IN CANADA, first, \$250, \$150.

An article in the INDIANAPOLIS STAR for July 29, 1990 tells of a Rev. & Mrs. Philip Amerson of Indianapolis simplifying their lives according to Thoreau.

The Fall 1990 meeting of the Thoreau Society of Japan is at Eichi University on October 19 with the following papers: Shoko Itoh, "About 'The Dispersion of Seeds'"; Miyoko Takeda, "Thoreau and Dreiser"; and Yuji Nakata, "From Thoreau to Steinbeck." Other speakers: Hirotugu Inoue and Nokei Kato.

The controversy over Walden Pond continues to attract wide publicity. News or editorial accounts may be found in SIERRA, May 1989; NATION, June 18, 1988; TIME, Aug. 27, 1990; BOSTON GLOBE, Aug. 14, 1990; N.Y.TIMES, Aug. 14, 1990; DENVER POST, Aug. 16, 1990; ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT CHRONICLE, Aug. 19, 1990; WORCESTER TELEGRAM, Aug. 15, 1990; TYNGSBORO NEWSWEEKLY, Aug. 23, 1990; USA TODAY, Aug. 14, 1990; and the CONCORD JOURNAL, May 31, July 5, July 19, July 26 and Aug. 16, 1990.

According to the CONCORD JOURNAL for March 29, 1990, each year Lowell National Historical Park runs a "Thoreau's Portage" whitewater canoe race on the Concord River.

We understand that Count Leo Tolstoi published three volumes of his favorite quotations: THE CIRCLE OF READING, THE PATH OF LIFE, and THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY, and that each contains quotations from Thoreau.

Raymond Borst points out to us that while it is often said that the second printing of his WALDEN did not appear until after Thoreau's death, it was actually printed for Ticknor & Fields on March 21, 1862 and was advertised in the May ATLANTIC MONTHLY which was on the stands on April 20, 1862 as available.



7-31-53 [Drawings are from Thoreau's JOURNAL for the dates listed]

On the next page we reproduce with the permission of the Concord Free Public Library, another of Dr. Edward Jarvis's maps of the Concord of Thoreau's childhood. For another of his maps and a note on Jarvis himself, see our BULLETIN 191.

Concord Village 1810-1820

As remembered by Dr. Edward Janisz in his

HOUSES AND PEOPLE IN CONCORD

Scale 200 ft = 1 inch Redrawn by T. Reed

